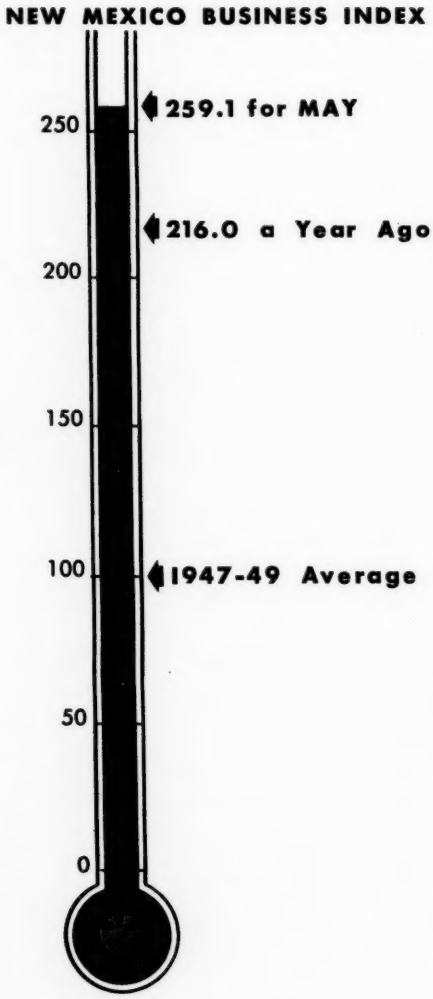
JULY 1957

New Mexico BUSINESS



Soaring to a new all-time high, our Business Index thermometer raced upward nearly 22 "degrees" from April through May, outdistancing by 4.4 per cent the previous top reading of 248.5 (later revised to 248.2) reached in September 1956.

Although undoubtedly somewhat flushed with inflation, the patient was apparently in excellent condition. Only four categories were weaker than in both April '57 and May '56. Mildly anemic were demand deposits of 36 banks, residential building, and zinc production. The other category showed up as somewhat ailing: receipts from farm marketings were 18.3 per cent below April and 8.5 per cent below May '56. But farm prices were up, with the index standing 0.7 per cent above that for April and 14.6 (preliminary) above the index for a year ago. Everything else was up in comparison either with the preceding month or the preceding May.

Though trailing year-ago figures for the eleventh time, furniture and appliance dealers reversed the March-April trend to move ahead of the previous month's sales with a 62.1 per cent increase over April, highest rate of improvement among all retail sales.

(Continued on Page 15)

New Mexico's Gross Product....

Business Activity in New Mexico

	May 1957	Year Earlier May 1956	Per Cent Change May 1957 from April 1957	Per Cent Change May 1957 from May 1956	INDEX May 1957 (Average Month 1947-49 = 100)
Index of Business Activity (1947-49 = 100)	259.1	216.0	+ 9.3	+ 20.0	259.1
Sales of Retail Stores (1,000's)	$ 98,402	$ na	+ 6.7	+ 5.4	200.0
Apparel Stores	3,482	3,112	+ 11.8	+ 11.9	175.8
Automotive	25,773	na	na	na	189.0
Subsistence Stores	22,990	20,086	+ 15.2	+ 14.5	199.4
Furniture and Appliance Stores	4,617	5,922	+ 62.1	- 22.0	181.5
Building Materials Dealers	9,725	8,852	+ 23.8	+ 9.9	199.6
Other Retail Stores	31,815	28,333	- 10.7	+ 12.3	217.4
Sales of Amusement Establishments (1,000's)	$ 1,313	$ 1,295	- 6.3	+ 1.4	147.4
Sales of Service Establishments (1,000's)	11,866	9,677	+ 12.9	+ 22.6	306.9
Sales of Contractors (1,000's)	32,287	22,154	+ 36.5	+ 45.7	472.5
Sales of Wholesalers (1,000's)	31,608	30,573	+ 10.5	+ 3.4	156.5
Public Utilities' and Carriers' Sales (1,000's)	9,916	5,218	- 3.4	+ 90.0	211.9
Manufacturers' and Processors' Sales (1,000's)	31,046	21,110	+ 16.4	+ 47.1	414.1
Life Insurance Sales (1,000's)	18,828	15,724	+ 7.6	+ 19.7	536.9
Bank Debits, 36 banks (1,000's)	$373,636	$347,832	+ 0.9	+ 7.4	234.8[a]
Bank Loans and Discounts, 36 banks (1,000's)	35,792	34,055	+ 1.4	+ 5.1	214.5[a]
Demand Deposits, 36 banks (1,000's)	286,289	297,456	- 1.3	- 3.8	154.6[a]
Time Deposits, 36 banks (1,000's)	94,181	86,181	+ 2.0	+ 9.3	266.8[a]
Business Failure Liabilities (1,000's)[b]	26	102	- 87.8	- 74.5	90.8
Postal Receipts, 38 post offices (1,000's)	529	507	- 1.3	+ 4.3	222.6[a]
Number of Workers in Nonagricultural Establishments	202,800	191,600	+ 0.4	+ 5.8	154.0
in Manufacturing	20,300	19,400	+ 1.5	+ 4.6	204.7
in Mining	17,000	15,900	+ 0.6	+ 6.9	147.6
in Transportation and Utilities	19,700	19,600	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	131.3
in Trade	44,600	42,400	+ 0.2	+ 5.2	150.1
in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	7,000	6,700	0.0	+ 4.5	238.5
in Services and Miscellaneous	25,400	22,500	+ 2.4	+ 12.9	118.4
in Government	53,400	49,800	+ 0.6	+ 7.2	187.2
in Contract Construction	15,400	15,300	- 4.3	+ 0.7	121.9
Building Permits, total 16 cities (1,000's)	$ 5,157	$ 4,981	+ 19.5	+ 3.5	204.6[a]
Residential	2,507	2,519	- 0.4	- 0.5	160.8[a]
Nonresidential	1,581	1,624	+ 41.3	- 2.7	233.0[a]
Other	1,069	838	+ 56.8	+ 27.6	377.7[a]
Petroleum Production (1,000's of bbls)	7,869	7,125	+ 0.2	+ 10.5	207.5
Natural Gas Production (millions of cu ft)	52,644	50,064	- 4.8	+ 5.2	340.3
Electric Power Production (1,000's of kwh's)	201,172	193,853	- 2.5	+ 3.8	228.0
Index of Total Metallics Production (1947-49 = 100)	106.2	111.5	+ 1.8	- 4.7	106.2
Mine Production - Copper (1,000's of lbs)	12,000	13,340	+ 9.4	- 10.0	113.5
Mine Production - Lead (1,000's of lbs)	1,200	926	- 17.2	+ 29.6	115.6
Mine Production - Zinc (1,000's of lbs)	6,000	6,010	- 7.7	- 0.2	94.0
Mine Production - Potash (1,000's of tons)	1,132	974	+ 0.7	+ 16.3	282.7
Index of All Farm Prices (1947-49 = 100)	94.1	82.1[c]	+ 0.7	+ 14.6[c]	94.1
Index of Livestock Prices	95.3	82.9[c]	+ 0.3	+ 15.0[c]	95.3
Index of Crop Prices	99.2	86.9[c]	+ 2.5[c]	+ 14.2[c]	99.2
Receipts from All Farm Marketings (1,000's)	$ 9,669	$ 10,570	- 18.3	- 8.5	62.7
Livestock and Products	8,442	8,308	- 12.2	+ 1.6	91.4
Crops	1,227	2,262	- 44.7	- 45.8	19.9

	June 1957	Year Earlier June 1956	Per Cent Change June 1957 from May 1957	Per Cent Change June 1957 from June 1956	INDEX June 1957 (Average Month 1947-49 = 100)
Bank Debits, 36 banks (1,000's)	$356,816	$346,985	- 4.5	+ 2.8	224.2[a]
Bank Loans and Discounts, 36 banks (1,000's)	34,025	30,721	- 4.9	+ 10.8	204.0[a]
Demand Deposits, 36 banks (1,000's)	285,076	291,336	- 0.4	- 2.1	154.0[a]
Time Deposits, 36 banks (1,000's)	93,646	85,930	- 0.6	+ 9.0	265.2[a]
Postal Receipts, 38 post offices (1,000's)	560	546	+ 5.8	+ 2.5	235.5[a]
Building Permits, total 15 cities (1,000's)	$ 5,856	$ 4,632	+ 15.1	+ 26.4	244.0[a]
Residential	3,625	2,967	+ 45.6	+ 22.2	244.4[a]
Nonresidential	981	993	- 37.0	- 1.2	150.5[a]
Other	1,250	672	+ 20.3	+ 86.0	472.0[a]
Index of All Farm Prices (1947-49 = 100)	91.4	78.3[c]	- 2.9	+ 16.7	91.4
Index of Livestock Prices	90.3	77.9	- 5.2	+ 5.9	90.3
Index of Crop Prices	101.2	85.7	+ 2.0	+ 18.1	101.2

[a]Indexes adjusted for changing number of reporting units
[b]Based on three months' data
[c]Preliminary
[na]Not Available

Sources:
Retail Sales data: N. M. Bureau of Revenue
Potash Production: N. M. Bureau of Revenue
Petroleum and Natural Gas Production: N. M. Oil Conservation Commission
Life Insurance Sales (New Ordinary): Life Insurance Agency Management Association
Wage Employment (all categories): N. M. Employment Security Commission
Electric Power Production: Federal Power Commission
Metallics Production: U. S. Bureau of Mines
Farm Prices and Marketings: U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service
Bank data (all series), Postal Receipts, Building Permits: Bureau of Business Research
Business Failure Liabilities: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Income and Product in New Mexico

By Stanley J. Brasher

INTRODUCTORY NOTE: This article discusses and describes an economic model of the state of New Mexico for the year 1954. An economic model (or a model of an economic system) consists simply of a set of accounts which records the amount contributed by each activity in the system and shows the quantitative interrelationships of these acitvities.

Such economic models are useful because by depicting the various interrelationships they make it possible to trace the influence of existing allocations, of resources, the effects of changing allocations, and the impact upon the economy of various political, social, and economic events.

This report is part of a broad study of New Mexico's water resources--a project sponsored by Resources for the Future, Inc., and co-ordinated by Nathaniel Wollman, professor of economics, University of New Mexico. The UNM Bureau of Business Research donated its research facilities and one man-year to the project and undertook the job of constructing a model of the New Mexico economy for the benchmark year 1954. This economic model will eventually be employed to determine what uses of the state's limited water resources, particularly those in the San Juan and Rio Grande basins, would yield the greatest economic benefits.

The system of product-and-income statistics presented in this paper provides the most comprehensive measure to date of New Mexico's economic performance. It also demonstrates in relatively simple terms the functional relationships existing in 1954 among the instrumentalities of society engaged in production and distribution. The conceptual apparatus underlying the accounting system itself and, to a great extent, the methods of estimating the magnitudes in the system were modeled after the national economic accounting system developed by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The application of this conceptual apparatus to the economy of a single state is a path-breaking project. However, in applying a system designed for analysis of a national (virtually closed) economy to a completely open state economy, certain unavoidable difficulties are unresolved. It is hoped that these will be dealt with more satisfactorily in subsequent inquiries.

Most of the figures presented here are estimates--not empirically measured magnitudes--and are subject to error. However, most of the estimates are founded on relatively solid information; some are based on less accurate data; a very few rest on rather tenuous grounds, the results of arbitrary value judgments. The real significance of the estimates, therefore, is the comprehensive picture they yield of relative magnitudes, which reflect the complex interrelationships among all segments of the state economy. The absolute values, while based on the best information available, should be used with caution.

The UNM Bureau of Business Research plans similar, periodic estimates of the dimensions of the state's economic processes. The methods of estimation will be refined as more sources of information are uncovered, and adjustments will be made "backward" so that a consistent series should emerge which will make possible long-term evaluation of the performance of the New Mexico economic system.

This article is a summary of an extensive report now in progress. The completed study will present detailed statements of the conceptual framework of product-and-income accounting, as well as a detailed discussion of sources of information and methods used in arriving at the final estimates given here.

Virtually all economic activity in a modern exchange society is manifested most vividly through market transactions. The transactions involved in hiring labor, buying and selling goods and services, paying rents and taxes, and investing in capital equipment all reflect--as well as contribute to--the general level of economic activity.

The fundamental purpose of income-and-product accounting, whether on a national, regional or state level, is to classify the maze of continuous transactions into broad, significant types which reveal the links between and among the various segments of the economy and which present a comprehensible picture of the general pattern of activity. The method used by the Department of Commerce to classify such transactions in the economic accounting system for the nation, and used by us in examining New Mexico's economy, is based on a division of the economy into four major sectors or groups--Households, Business Enterprises, Government and Foreign (in our system, Out-of-State).

Because every transaction involves both a buyer and a seller, accounts are set up for each major sector, showing the sources of its income from sales to the other sectors and the disposition of this income through purchases. The household account, for instance, presents a picture of the household sector's income from sales of its productive services (labor, land, etc.), and its purchases of goods and services from business, and its payment of taxes to government. There are, of course, matching entries in the accounts for the government and business sectors.

The composite of these accounts, then, summarizes the aggregate flow of goods and services by way of transactions on the one hand and the flow of income on the other hand. Such an over-all

summary of the national product and income is called by the U.S. Department of Commerce the Gross National Product account. (See boxed Note.) In accounting for the state's product and income, we use the term Gross State Product, the account for which is shown in Table I.

You will note that the Gross State Product, or simply GSP, account is formally partitioned into two segments reflecting the flow of "final" goods and services (Product or Expenditure Flow) on one side and the flow of income on the other. The two sides are merely alternative ways of viewing the same thing, actually representing the two sides of the same coin, as it were.

The product side measures the money value of newly produced, final goods and services purchased by the major sectors of the state economy during a prescribed period of time. The income side measures the allocation of the money spent for output on the other side. Thus, the two sides are conceptually equal, since what is expenditure to a buyer is simultaneously income to the seller. This income is allocated among the relevant accounts listed on the left-hand side as costs of, or charges against, production.

It was mentioned above that the product-flow side formalizes expenditures of the major sectors for final goods and services. This means that only those expenditures for items which have undergone all phases of production and distribution are included. Until they have been incorporated into final goods and services or used

Table I

ESTIMATED GROSS STATE PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO 1954

INCOME FLOW
(Costs of Production)

	Amount (in millions)		Per Cent of New Mexico GSP	Per Cent of United States GNP
Compensation of Employees:		$ 779	54.4	58.0
Wages and Salaries	$761		53.1	54.8
Supplements to Wages and Salaries	18		1.3	3.3
Income of Unincorporated Enterprises		180	12.6	10.6
Gross Corporate Profits:		91	6.4	9.8
Corporate Tax Liability	34		2.4	4.8
Undistributed Corporate Income	36		2.5	2.2
Domestic Dividends Paid to Out-of-State Shareholders	13		.9	2.8
Domestic Dividends Paid to New Mexicans	8		.6	
Net Interest		6	.4	2.5
Rental Income		93	6.5	3.1
NEW MEXICO STATE INCOME		1,149	80.2	84.0
Indirect Business Tax and Nontax Liability		127	8.9	8.5
Business Transfer Payments		5	.3	.3
Subsidies less Surplus of Government Enterprises		(-1)	(-.1)	(-.1)
Statistical Discrepancy		13	.9	(-1.0)
NEW MEXICO NET STATE PRODUCT		1,293	90.2	91.7
Capital Consumption Allowances		140	9.8	8.2
CHARGES AGAINST GROSS STATE PRODUCT		$1,433	100.0	100.0

Source: New Mexico figures estimated by UNM Bureau of Business Research; United States percentages computed from data given in U.S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, July 1955. pp. 6-9.

up in their production of such goods and services, raw materials and so-called intermediate goods and services are not included. For example, the copper ore purchased by a smelter or the janitor's supplies purchased and consumed by a laundry are omitted in the accounting until the final product is purchased. Also the purchases refer only to newly produced goods and services, excluding all expenditures made for equipment and other goods already produced and accounted for in the production of a previous period. Both limitations avoid the vast problem of double-counting and of duplicating the output of some other period of time. Hence, the product side deals with current production. Similarly, the income-flow accounts signify current income.

NOTE: For a definitive treatment of the conceptual basis of income-and-product accounting and of the national income-and-product account, refer to the 1954 National Income Supplement to the Survey of Current Business (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1954). pp. 27-60.

Table I gives the estimated amounts of the various components of GSP during 1954; Figure 1 shows the interrelationships of these accounts. You will note that the total GSP during 1954 amounted to slightly over $1,433 million. The expenditures made to obtain the gross product are shown on the right-hand side of the table.

Table I

PRODUCT FLOW
(Expenditures for Product)

	Amount (in millions)		Per Cent of New Mexico GSP	Per Cent of United States GNP
HOUSEHOLD SECTOR:				
Personal Consumption Expenditures		$ 815	56.9	65.5
Durable Commodities	$165		11.5	8.1
Nondurable Commodities	443		30.9	33.7
Services	207		14.4	23.7
BUSINESS SECTOR:				
Gross Private Domestic Investment		317	22.1	12.9
New Construction	262		18.3	7.7
Producers' Durable Equipment	62		4.3	6.2
Change in Business Inventories	(-7)		(-0.5)	(-1.0)
OUT-OF-STATE SECTOR:				
Net Imports of Goods and Services		(-61)	(-4.3)	(-0.1)
GOVERNMENT SECTOR:				
Government Purchases of Goods and Services		362	25.3	21.7
Federal	220		15.4	14.0
State and Local	142		9.9	7.7
NEW MEXICO GROSS STATE PRODUCT		$1,433	100.0	100.0

The distribution of the total income arising from these expenditures for production is shown on the left-hand side. It should be noted that expenditures made for products and services equal the income derived from their production (charges against the value of Gross State Product).

The Product, or Expenditure, Side

The right-hand side shows the nature of the expenditures made by each sector which account for the total product. The household sector of the state economy expectedly purchased the largest share of GSP, accounting for $815 million or 57 per cent of the total. The business sector, whose final purchases are shown as gross private domestic investment, spent $317 million on new capital formation. Transactions involving the out-of-state sector resulted in imports into the state during 1954 of final goods and services worth approximately $61 million more than exports to other states. Finally, the purchases by all the levels of government amounted to $362 million, or 25 per cent of total GSP.

Consumption

Traditionally, household purchases are broken down into spending for broad types of consumer goods and services. The types presented in Table I are expenditures for (1) durable consumer goods, such as automobiles, refrigerators, furniture, etc., (2) nondurable goods, such as food, apparel, drugs, etc., and (3) consumer services, including professional, personal, and amusement services. The figures in Table I reveal that total consumer expenditure in New Mexico was a somewhat lower percentage of total purchases than in the nation as a whole. The state's proportion amounted to 57 per cent; the nation's was 66 per cent. The components of consumer expenditure show, however, that the disparity lies in the consumer-service category, where New Mexicans registered purchases of only 14 per cent of the total product in contrast to the nation's 24 per cent. This disparity perhaps partially reflects the view that New Mexico service industries have not kept pace with postwar population growth and our expanding economic activity. It may also mean that, because of the influx of workers and their families, New Mexicans are spending more of their disposable income (see Figure 1) on durable commodities. This last conclusion is substantiated to some extent by the figures in the durable-goods-expenditure category, where the state registered sales of almost 12 per cent as against 8 per cent for the U. S. Nondurable-goods purchases amounted to approximately the same proportion of total expenditures here as in the nation as a whole.

Total consumer expenditure is a function of the disposable income of households. The general level of consumer purchases, therefore, at once reflects the level of economic activity and the level of income. When income increases, the likelihood is that consumption spending will tend to increase also, but probably in smaller degree rather than in the same proportion. Similarly, if income falls, the level of consumer spending is likely to decrease.

Investment

Gross private domestic investment is defined as the dollar value of the final product purchased and retained by the business sector of the state economy for future production or as inventories. Investment here is used exclusively in the economic sense of new capital formation rather than purchase of securities on other property rights. The account includes (1) the value of new construction put in place during the accounting period; (2) the amount of spending on producers' (capital) equipment, or purchases chargeable to capital account; and (3) the net change in business inventories.

The new-construction component includes all types of building, excepting public construction, which range from residential construction to oil-well drilling. The value of residential building purchased by the household sector is treated as a business investment, because in the national accounting system home-ownership is regarded as a business in which the home-owner rents to himself. Hence the estimated rental value of owner-occupied homes is imputed and included in the consumption-expenditure account. The value of public construction put in place during the period is considered a government-purchase item and carried in the government-purchases account.

In contrast to that in the United States as a whole, new construction in New Mexico--estimated at $262 million during 1954--was a very significant component of the total product and accounted for 18 per cent of the state's total output, compared with 8 per cent for the national economy. Again, the explanation may lie in the relatively greater increase in new families in New Mexico than in the nation.

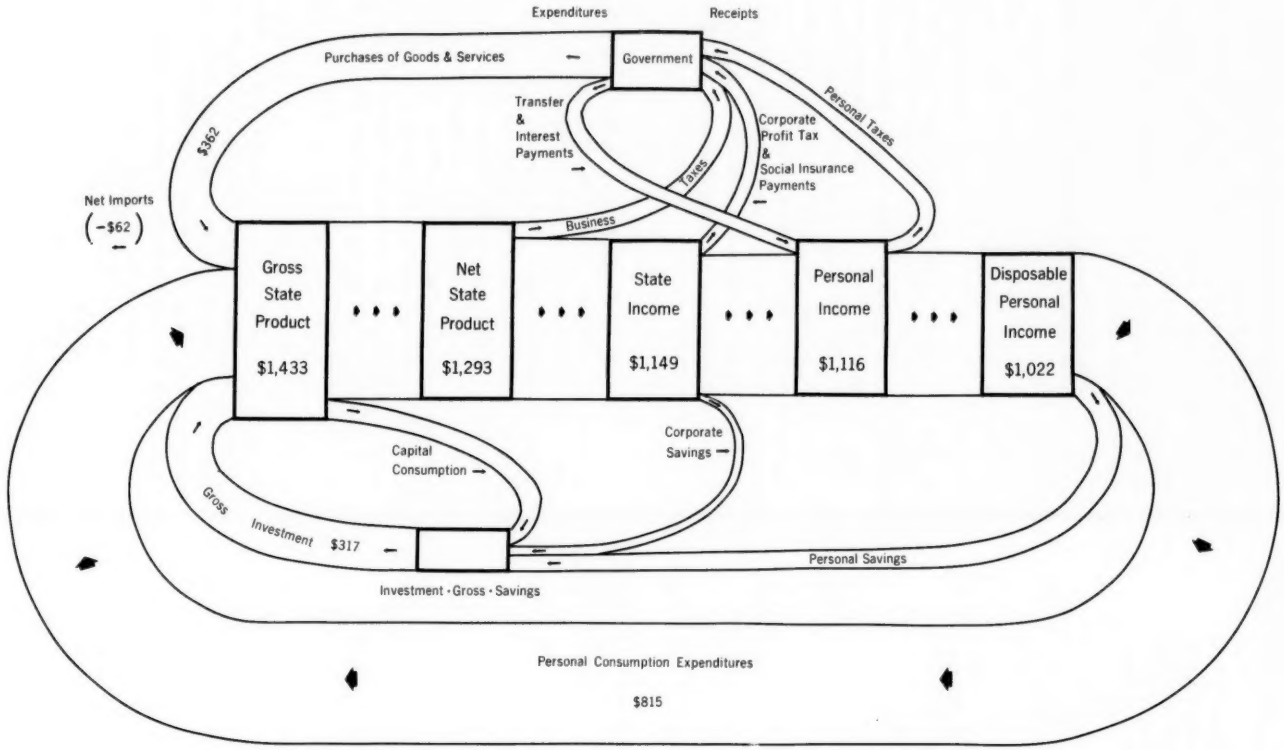
Producers'-durable-equipment purchases consist of business spending for final goods with at least an average life of one year and used to process or manufacture some other product. Understandably the extractive nature of our economy caused capital-equipment purchases here to lag somewhat behind similar purchases by U. S. businesses generally. In New Mexico such purchases represented 4 per cent of all expenditures; nationally, they totaled 6 per cent.

FIGURE 1

FLOW OF INCOME AND PRODUCT IN NEW MEXICO

1954

(In Millions)



This chart was modeled on one published in 1933 by the Twentieth Century Fund.

It is important to note that the producers'-durable-equipment category takes into account all spending for capital equipment, even though a purchase may have replaced worn-out or destroyed capital. Thus, the magnitude of the account includes the amount of depreciation (or, more properly, of capital consumption); and this inclusion gives rise to the use of the term Gross Product in the over-all account. The sum of all expenditures less the amount of capital-consumption allowances then becomes Net Product. (See this relationship in Figure 1.)

The change-in-business-inventories item proved to be a comparatively minor GSP component. This account simply refers (1) to the current value of business-enterprise inventories at the close of the accounting period compared with inventories and their current value at the beginning of the period, and (2) to the change in the "value" of last year's inventories consumed in the course of production during the current period.

Out-of-State Spending

The net value of transactions in the out-of-state sector of the state economy cannot realistically be compared with the foreign sector in national accounts, because of the comparative ease of buying and selling across state lines contrasted with difficulties in carrying on international trade. The account shows that, at least during 1954, New Mexico depended to a significant degree upon the importation of the finished output of other states and that a net of $61 million in exchange funds left the state. This $61 million represents the market value of imports over and above the value of our exports. It would be interesting to see whether this relationship with other states still exists.

Government Spending

Rounding out the right-hand side of the GSP account are purchases by federal, state, and local governments. Table I shows that government purchases constituted $362 million, or one quarter of all purchases in the state, while on the national scale the government component comprised slightly less than 22 per cent. Federal, state, and local categories show a larger percentage of purchases in New Mexico than in the nation as a whole. The figures include payroll outlays but exclude subsidies to private enterprises. Federal grant-in-aid payments to state and local government units are carried, not in the federal category, but in the state and local component.

Income Side

By far the greatest number of transactions shown on the right-hand side of the GSP account in Table I were handled through the business sector of the state economy. The precise proportion is not clearly known, but on the national level business sales have been accounting for approximately 90 per cent of all transactions. The balance of 10 per cent consists of various household sales, such as sales of labor services to government and a few imputed items such as rental value of owner-occupied homes and value of services provided by financial institutions to households without charging the full cost.

As already pointed out, what is expenditure to the buyer of goods and services is concurrently income or receipts to the seller. If a sale involves labor services to government, for example, the

SIMPLIFIED RESTA[illegible]MENT OF
FOR NEW MEXIC

During the year 1954, business and government in Ne
produced final goods and services which were purcl
Households in the amount of
Business establishments in the amount of
Government in the amount of
from which is deducted the amount by which the val
exceeded the value of exports
Thus, the total final goods and services produced i
(the Gross State Product) were sold for

The receipts from these sales were allocated to:
reimburse business and government for the costs o
which were:
Compensation of Employees
Interest on borrowed funds
Rent for use of land and property
Consumption of Capital (Depreciation)
Business Taxes and Nontax Liabilities
Business Transfers (gifts and losses)
and which totaled
This leaves an excess of sales over expenditures o
which was distributed to:
Income of Business Enterprise in the amount of
Subsidies to Business of
and Statistical Discrepancy of
Therefore, the costs of production and Business Inco

When we deduct from Gross State Product the value
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WE GET Net State Product in the amount of

When we deduct from Net State Product the following
Business Transfer Payments
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When we deduct from State Income the amounts not
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Retained Corporate Profits
Dividends paid to non-residents
Change in Corporate Inventories
and Contributions to Social Insurance
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To which must be added
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and Government Interest Paid to Individuals
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payments:
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Income of Proprietors of Unincorporated Bu
Interest and Rents paid to individuals
Dividends paid to state residents
and Transfer (unearned) Payments to individ

When we deduct from Personal Income the Personal
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Personal Consumption Expenditures of
and Personal Savings of

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MEXICO, 1954

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		$1,433
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Personal Taxes paid by		
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	207	

laborer receives a money wage-payment in exchange. If, on the other hand, the transaction involves the purchase of goods from business, the exchange income received by business is allocated among the various costs of current operations. The left-hand side of the GSP account provides a list of accounts among which this income, or these receipts, is allocated.

Note that on the income, or allocation, side of the GSP account the components consist of two basic types of costs or charges. They are (1) costs of the various productive services (or factors of production) engaged in the current productive process, the sum of which equals State Income--dollars earned by the owners of productive services during the specified accounting period; (2) the group of charges listed under State Income and reflecting all other costs of production--or costs to the ultimate purchaser of final output. Because depreciation is in reality a cost of production of a cost of doing business, it is included in capital-consumption allowances listed under Net State Product.

In New Mexico slightly over 80 per cent of the total dollar value of purchases listed on the right-hand side was allocated to factor payments; in the national accounts 84 per cent was so distributed. New Mexico labor received 54 per cent; total U.S. labor received 58 per cent, indicating that labor in New Mexico is paid a slightly smaller share of the total product than is true generally.

Total profits made by New Mexico business enterprise, including both corporate and unincorporated establishments, amounted to $271 million, or 19 per cent of the gross product. This proportion compares favorably with the national 20 per cent. But an interesting difference emerges in the division of profits between incorporated and unincorporated enterprises. Profits of the state's unincorporated enterprises (proprietors' income) amounted to about 13 per cent of the gross product; but our corporate profits before taxes totaled only a little over 6 per cent. The nationwide proportions were 11 per cent for proprietors' income and 10 per cent for corporate profits. Apparently, sole proprietorships and partnerships are relatively more important in New Mexico than nationally, but corporations are comparatively less important here than nationally.

Notice that corporation profits are further partitioned into three accounts: Corporate Profits Tax Liability, Undistributed Income, and Dividends Paid. These components are separated so as to be readily identified and easily extracted in order to arrive at other significant accounts. (See Figure 1 and Table II.)

The Net Interest component of State Income measures the total interest payments received in the state during the accounting period minus the interest paid by government which is subtracted because it is not regarded as payment for a productive service contributing to current production. The account also includes imputed, or nonmonetary, interest payments. New Mexicans received a smaller proportion of interest payments than the national average--less than 1 per cent compared with the national average of 2.5 per cent. This situation may be due to a net outflow of interest payments to out-of-state residents who have supplied investment capital to New Mexico enterprise. However, because of inadequate information this contention would be difficult to prove.

Rental Income measures the monetary and nonmonetary earnings of individuals from the rental of real estate and from royalties received on rights to natural resources. The nonmonetary portion consists largely of the imputed rental value of owner-occupied homes, discussed on Page 6 above. Table I indicated that as income rental payments are relatively more important to state

Table II

RELATIONSHIP OF
PRODUCT AND INCOME ACCOUNTS
IN NEW MEXICO. 1954

Account		Amount (in millions)	Per Cent of New Mexico GSP	Per Cent of United States GNP
	GROSS STATE PRODUCT	$1,433	100.0	100.0
Minus:	Capital Consumption Allowances	140	9.8	8.2
Equals:	NET STATE PRODUCT	1,293	90.2	91.8
Plus:	Subsidies minus Surplus of Government Enterprises	1	0.1	0.1
Minus:	Business Transfer Payments	5	.3	0.3
Minus:	Indirect Business Tax and Nontax Liability	127	8.9	8.5
Minus:	Statistical Discrepancy	13	0.9	(-1.0)
Equals:	STATE INCOME	1,149	80.2	84.0
Minus:	Undistributed Corporate Profits	36	2.5	2.2
Minus:	Corporate Tax Liability	34	2.4	4.8
Minus:	Contributions to Social Insurance	17	1.2	2.7
Minus:	Change in Corporate Investories	-1	(-0.1)	
Minus:	Dividend Payments to Out-of-state Shareholders	13	0.9	
Plus:	Transfer Payments	63	4.4	4.4
Plus:	Government Interest Payments to Individuals	3	0.2	1.5
Equals:	PERSONAL INCOME	1,116	77.9	80.2
Minus:	Personal Taxes	94	6.6	9.2
Equals:	DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME	1,022	71.3	71.0
Minus:	Personal Consumption Expenditures	815	56.9	65.5
Equals:	Personal Savings	207	14.4	5.5

Source: Table I.

residents than to most persons throughout the nation, probably because royalties on rights to natural resources average higher here than nationally. The value of mining to our economy tends to corroborate this belief.

Other Charges Against GSP

It will be remembered that in the calculation of expenditures for final output, consideration was given to the total amounts paid, including sales taxes and all costs of the business sector from current operations, by all the various spending groups. These costs or charges are identified in accounts below the State Income category in Table I. They measure--against the value of the state product (shown on the right-hand side)--the allocation, over factor costs, of the balance of charges.

Indirect business taxes consist chiefly of sales, property, and excise taxes which accrue to all government levels during the accounting period, and which have been charged to the value of final output. Nontax liabilities is a measure of the volume of revenues going to government in payment for specific services, such as license and occupation fees. Excluded, however, are direct payments to governmental enterprises, e.g., payments for municipal utility services. An estimated $127 million was paid to the various levels of government during 1954 by way of indirect business tax and nontax liabilities. In terms of the total product this allocation is completely in line with that of the nation, each comprising about 9 per cent of its respective gross product.

Business Transfer Payments, representing the market value of gifts--mainly to charitable organizations--and business loss caused by bad debts, came to the exact proportion in New Mexico as in the nation, less than 1 per cent.

As mentioned above, government-subsidy payments made to private business are specifically excluded from the product side of the GSP account for they do not in a strict sense refer to actual purchases of goods and services. Therefore, since these payments are nowhere entered on the right-hand side of the account, but have to be included in State Income, they must be subtracted from the left side to prevent an overstatement.

In the performance of some of its many functions government operates enterprises of its own. Municipal water, gas, and electric-power utilities are examples of government enterprises. They allocate their sales income just as does business enterprise; and, because the surplus they show is not regarded as a payment for a factor of production, this surplus must be added in the left side in order to match the sales items on the right side. Because of the similarity between subsidies and surplus funds of government, these two items are treated together in a single account (Subsidies Less Surplus of Government Enterprises) shown in Table I. You will notice that in New Mexico in 1954 this account came to minus $1 million, meaning that subsidies totaling one million dollars over and above the current surplus of government enterprises were paid to private businesses in the state.

The next item on the income side is Statistical Discrepancy. Because the two sides were estimated independently from independent data and cannot therefore be expected to balance we enter a balancing item called Statistical Discrepancy. This item for New Mexico is $13 million, indicating a discrepancy of only 1 per cent in estimating all of the numerous items necessary to arriving at the total Gross State Product.

The sum of State Income, Indirect Business Taxes and Nontax Liabilities, Business Transfer Payments, Subsidies, and value of the Statistical Discrepancy equals Net State Product (refer again to Figure 1 and to p. 8). To this amount we add Capital Consumption Allowances in order to obtain total charges against the market value of purchases of the gross product, thereby obtaining an equality with the right side. Capital consumption consists of (1) depreciation of capital equipment during the accounting period, (2) capital outlays charged to current expense, and (3) accidental damage to capital. Capital outlays charged to current expense include the cost of oil-and gas-well drilling. Because such activity in New Mexico is high relative to the nation, the account Capital Consumption Allowances is a somewhat higher percentage of gross product here than in the nation's accounts. Table I shows that in New Mexico this account equaled almost 10 per cent, while nationally it totaled slightly over 8 per cent.

Study of the left side of Table I both reveals the costs of producing goods and services purchased as shown on the right side and shows the purchasing power with which the major sectors buy the state's final output. How this power is generated and how it flows through the economy is most clearly shown in Figure 1. Purchases of each sector are financed through receipts of money income. Government purchases are financed through receipts of taxes and other revenues; investment is derived from business and personal savings; consumption expenditures are made from disposable household income. (Purchases of the out-of-state sector are omitted from the graph to simplify it.) All the expenditures of each sector generate income in the economy, facilitating additional purchases of goods and services. Total expenditures of each sector depend upon that sector's money income; the amount of income is in turn dependent upon the level of the aggregate income, which is itself contingent upon the amount of aggregate purchases.

Table III

ESTIMATES OF VALUE ADDED TO NEW MEXICO GROSS PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY, 1954
(in thousands)

Industry Category		Value Added	
AGRICULTURE			$ 110,487
Farm		$109,000	
Forestry and Other Agricultural		1,487	
MINING			344,609
Metal Mining		44,188	
Iron Ores	$ 22		
Copper Ores	37,527		
Lead and Zinc Ores	673		
Gold and Silver Ores	130		
Ferro-alloy Ores	2,433		
Metal Ores, n.e.c.	3,403		
Coal Mining		614	
Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Natural Gasoline		242,379	
Non-metal Mining		57,428	
Crushed Stone Quarries	218		
Sand and Gravel	3,045		
Clays, Ceramics, etc.	28		
Rock Salt	12		
Potash	51,959		
Non-metals Mining, n.e.c.	2,166		
CONSTRUCTION			91,000
TRADE			204,518
Wholesale Trade		38,300	
Retail Trade		166,218	
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE			66,932
Commercial Banks		11,849	
Other Financial Institutions		18,501	
Real Estate		2,446	
Insurance		33,621	
FIRE, n.e.c		515	
SERVICES			98,323
Business Services		14,827	
Personal Services		24,129	
Professional Services		23,293	
Services, n.e.c.		36,074	
MANUFACTURING			126,326
Food and Kindred Products		17,359	
Apparel and Related Products		956	
Lumber and Wood Products		9,988	
Furniture and Fixtures		583	
Printing and Publishing		7,460	
Chemicals, etc.		67,472	
Stone, Clay and Glass Products		1,697	
Fabricated Metal Products		974	
Machinery, except Electrical		1,318	
Manufacturing, n.e.c.		6,159	
UTILITIES, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION			141,491
Utilities		24,423	
Electric	$18,145		
Gas	5,522		
Water	756		
Transportation		97,313	
Scheduled Airlines	1,989		
Railway Express	2,928		
Railroads (Interstate)	58,190		
Trucks	29,563		
Transportation, n.e.c.	4,643		
Communication		19,755	
Radio and TV	2,400		
Telephone	16,641		
Telegraph	714		
GOVERNMENT			249,558
Federal Government		153,725	
State Government		26,544	
Local Government		51,589	
Other Government		24,700	
TOTAL VALUE ADDED, 1954			$1,433,244

Source: Estimated by UNM Bureau of Business Research from a variety of sources of information described in detail in the monograph, New Mexico Gross State Product: A Study in Methods and Sources, forthcoming publication of the Bureau of Business Research.

Table II traces the derivation of household personal purchasing power from total GSP. GSP, of course, refers to the dollar value of final goods and services bought by the major economic sectors during the year; and State Income measures the aggregate amount of dollar income earned by productive services hired during the year. Personal Income measures the amount of money income finally reaching the pockets of individual citizens. Thus, it excludes retained corporate profits and corporate taxes and employee contributions to social insurance. In addition to actual money income earned during production, Personal Income includes government transfer payments (e.g., welfare checks) and government interest payments. Disposable Personal Income represents that portion of personal income left after personal income taxes, the actual amount of income which households can spend. The difference between personal-consumption expenditures and disposable personal income is the amount of personal Savings.

Personal income in New Mexico during 1954 amounted to $1,116 million, or 78 per cent of GSP. For the nation as a whole, U.S. personal income totaled slightly over 80 per cent of GNP. The amount of income available for spending, Disposable Personal Income, was about the same proportion of the product here as nationally, because the average portion going for personal income taxes was smaller here than nationally.

The foregoing discussion deals with Gross State Product, which we estimated by adding up the product flows and the total income flows, somewhat simultaneously, so as to relate various items on the product side to various items on the income side. The GSP account (Table I) shows how expenditures are related to and consistent with income generation, but does not clearly indicate the relative importance, in terms of contributions to GSP, of the various types of New Mexico industries. We have sought to show this relation by estimating the amount of GSP originating in each significant industrial category in 1954.

The Value-Added Approach

Estimates of contributions by industries to final New Mexico output were based on the value-added concept. Value Added is the additional market

TABLE IV

Percentage Distribution of Value Added in New Mexico and U.S. National Income, by Major Industry, 1954

Industry	Percentage Distribution N.M. Value Added	U.S. National Income
Agriculture	7.7	5.6
Mining	24.0	1.6
Construction	6.4	5.3
Manufacturing	8.8	30.2
Trade	14.3	17.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	4.7	9.4
Utilities, Communication and Transport	9.9	8.5
Services	6.8	10.0
Government	17.4	11.9
TOTALS	100.0	100.0

Note: National (State) Income is less than Value Added by the amount of capital consumptions, statistical discrepancy, business transfer payments, subsidies less surplus of government enterprises and indirect business tax, and non-tax liability (See Tables I and II.) The proportions are comparable if it is assumed that these items are distributed to each industry in proportion to its value added.

Source: Value Added from Table III: U. S. percentages computed from U.S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, July 1955, p. 14.

value incorporated into a product by each successive industry contributing to its production. The sum of the values added of all the industries operating in the economy comprises the final market value of output, or simply GSP.

This concept may perhaps be best understood by referring to a hypothetical illustration: Let us suppose that a wheat farmer sells his output to the miller at 5¢ per unit, who processes it and in turn sells flour to the baker for 10¢. The latter bakes bread, which is purchased by the retail grocer for 15¢; then the grocer sells it to the ultimate consumer for 20¢. This last transaction records the market value of final output; all other transactions represent the cost of intermediate goods. The total value of bread, however, cannot be attributed to the activities of the retail grocer, because he was not the only one contributing to its production and distribution. In fact, his productive contribution was only 5¢, that is, the difference between what the product was worth when he bought it, 15¢, and what he in turn sold it for, 20¢. The miller, the baker, and the retailer each added 5¢ to the original value of the farmer's product, making a total of 20¢, the cost of the final product to the consumer.

Estimates of value added by New Mexico industries during 1954 are shown in Table III. Total Value Added, the sum of each industry's productive contribution to the value of the final state product, comes to $1,433 million, precisely the same as Gross State Product, and is merely another view of GSP.

The most important contributors to output were Mining, Government, and Trade. Mining alone accounted for 24 per cent of the total; government contributed 17 per cent; trade added another 14 per cent. The group included in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate accounted for the smallest proportion, 5 per cent. However, it is hazardous to say that this last group is the least important to us, for its institutions provide many intangible financial services, which are extremely difficult to measure in dollars. The contribution of the entire group tends to be underestimated--and admittedly so in the national accounting system.

The overwhelming portion of the value added by mining came from the oil and gas industry, which alone accounted for 17 per cent, as much as government, of the value of total product. All other mining operations accounted for only 7 per cent.

In the government sector the federal government, exclusively through wages and salaries, contributed about 11 per cent of total value added. That of all state and local government instrumentalities amounted to only 6 per cent.

Our manufacturing contributed a value added of $126 million, almost 9 per cent of the aggregate. The outstanding manufacturing industries were the food processing industries and the chemical firms, which include among others Albuquerque's Sandia Corporation, placed in this group by the Bureau of the Census. While these industries loom large among manufacturers, their combined contribution to the total barely approached 6 per cent.

Table IV compares the percentage distribution of New Mexico's estimated gross product with the distribution of national income among all major industry categories. Although an industry's contributions to National (or State) Income and to Gross National (or State) Product are not strictly comparable, the differences in the proportionate contributions are probably minor. The difference between the Gross National (or State) Product and the National (or State) Income is only the sum of indirect business taxes, business transfer payments, government subsidies, and capital allowances. The proportionate contributions to each, therefore, differ only to the extent that the proportion of these items attributable to an industry differs from their proportionate contribution to Gross National (or State) Product.

Comparison of industry contributions as between the state and national economy yields some interesting conclusions. First, apparently a substantive difference exists between the significance of the mining industry within the state and in the nation. National income from mining amounted to slightly under 2 per cent compared with New Mexico's 24 per cent, a fact supporting the contention that the state's economic activity is largely based on extractive industries.

Another interesting fact emerges from a comparison of manufacturing industries. Slightly over 30 per cent of U.S. national income stems from such activities, while only 9 per cent of our GSP is the result of like endeavors.

Government activity is relatively more significant here than nationally. The large differential is due mainly to extensive operations of federal military and atomic energy installations in New Mexico compared with other areas of the country. (See New Mexico Business, January 1957.)

The estimated labor force and the value added per worker in major industries in the state for 1954 are given in Table V. Great differences are noticeable among these industries in the value added per worker, but they do not signify that miners for example are better workmen than retail clerks. Value added per worker is merely one measure of the value of the product which results from the combined application of labor, capital, natural resources, and enterprise. This particular measure reflects the relative effectiveness (or productivity) of the various industries in applying a unit of labor to the capital, the natural resources, and the enterprise available to that particular industry. The differences are probably caused more by the varying amounts of natural resources and capital available to individual industries than by differences in quality of available workers. Thus, value added per worker affords a meaningful picture of the productivity of an industry rather than simply a picture of the workers in that industry.

Table V shows that an estimated 71,500 persons were employed in the government sector of our economy--the largest employment group on the list. Value added per worker in government came to $3,500, which actually represents a simple average salary, since total value added by government is the sum of wages and salaries paid government workers. In all other industry categories, however, the value added per worker includes--in addition to wages--profit, interest, and other income payments. Hence, it is possible to have a relatively high per-worker value added in one industry, like mining, concurrent with a comparatively low level of employment, and vice versa.

SUMMARY

Much attention is being focused on the development of our regional economies and is resulting in various proposals which in effect reallocate our productive efforts for the improvement of the general welfare. Consequently, we all feel the urge to understand the structure and workings of our state's economy better in order to evaluate these proposals better.

One tool long used by business to evaluate past performance and proposals for future action is the device known as accounting--a system of double entries for recording each transaction and showing the effects of the transaction on both outlay and income. An adaptation of this system for analyzing the workings of the national economy was developed by the Department of Commerce prior to World War II and was used to plan allocations of national resources during that conflict. This so-called Gross National Product analysis has proved so useful in evaluating the performance of the nation's economy that business now watches this economic measure with an eager intentness accorded no other yardstick.

This article reports on the Bureau's attempt to establish a comparable system of accounting to be applied to the use of New Mexico's productive resources and the resulting (balancing) income, which we call the Gross State Product. Such a system should enable public and private organizations to trace the effects of any profound

Table V

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WORKERS
AND VALUE ADDED PER WORKER
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN NEW MEXICO, 1954

Industry	Number of Workers	Value Added Per Worker
Agriculture	39,000	$ 2,800
Mining	13,600	25,300
Construction	16,300	5,600
Trade	41,700	4,900
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	7,700	8,700
Services	29,800	3,300
Manufacturing	19,200	6,600
Utilities, Communications and Transporation	19,400	7,300
Government	71,500	3,500
State Total	258,200	$ 5,500

Note: The number of workers in the various industry categories includes both paid employees and self-employed proprietors. The number of workers in agriculture includes estimates of Mexican Nationals employed on New Mexico farms. Government employment includes military personnel.

use of our resources on production and income, and then evaluate all proposals.

We arrive at a statement of the GSP by adding together all expenditures made to obtain the current output of final goods and services and then balancing them against the total income, accounting as we go for the use made of resources and the distribution of resulting income. This process requires the compiling of data from many sources and the making of a variety of estimates based on known or assumed relationships so as to fill in gaps in the data. Both data and estimates are subject to error and in some cases probably offer a wide margin for differences of opinion and judgment. That these are relatively small in the over-all accounting is evidenced by the fact that our adjustment for discrepancies between the independently estimated income and product sides of our GSP account amounted to only 0.907 per cent of the total GSP. Continued work with the data and continued handling of the accounts should result in reduced discrepancies in subsequent estimates of GSP.

The GSP accounts presented here display the intricate and aggregative relationships between the exchange of output on the one hand and the flow of income on the other. The generalized picture of the state's economy which they afford shows both the level of activity and the nature of that activity. The analysis of value added by industries and their employment defines their contribution to GSP and to state income. These materials for 1954 bring us one step nearer an understanding of the structure and complex relationships of the state's economy. That understanding is helped by comparisons with the structure and relationships of the nation's economy as shown by the 1954 GNP accounts. Estimates of GSP for preceding and subsequent years will facilitate comparisons which will bring into sharper focus the dynamic aspects of our economy and indicate the direction, nature, and rate of change of the economic life of New Mexico.

Electric Power Production

One statistical series often used as an indicator of overall economic activity is electric-power production. Since advance production and storage are not possible, electric power must be produced to meet immediate needs and demands. Data on power production are relatively easy to collect and are often available much quicker than most series concerned with current economic activity. These factors have contributed to the widespread use of electric-power production as a significant business indicator.

What has happened to electric-power production in New Mexico? For the first quarter of this year, New Mexico's total electric-power output was about 11.5 per cent above the same period in 1956. Nationally, the increase was just over 4 per cent, and in the eight-state Rocky Mountain region, a 1.6 per cent increase was noted.

Electricity is provided by two types of producers: (1) Utilities, which sell to all classes of users, and (2) industrial establishments, which have their own generating facilities and produce for their own use. As might be expected, there are differentials in the growth of the two types. Again comparing the first quarters of 1956 and 1957, utility production in New Mexico was up about 13.5 per cent over last year. Industrial production showed a slight decline of about 1.5 per cent. For the nation, utility output rose about 5 per cent, and industrial power production was up nearly 2 per cent. Increases of 1.5 per cent and 3.2 per cent for utility and industrial production respectively occurred in the Mountain States.

Sales of utility-produced power to ultimate consumers for the first two months of 1957 were generally above the sales in the same part of 1956. For the U.S., the total increase was about 5.5 per cent, which can be compared with 13 per cent in the Mountain States and 12 per cent in New Mexico.

These increases in sales were not evenly spread among all the classes of users. Comparing sales during the first two months of this year and last year, electricity used by New Mexico residences was up nearly 20 per cent while the national increase was only 8 per cent and the regional increase was less than 2 per cent. (Nationwide, residential use accounts for about 30 per cent of total utility power consumption.)

Over the same period, commercial users in New Mexico increased their consumption by 6 per cent--less than both the national and regional increases. Industrial use of utility-produced power, which supplements industrial production, rose 18 per cent in the region, 3.4 per cent in the nation, and 5.5 per cent in the state.

In one respect, electric-power production in New Mexico diverges rather considerably from the national pattern. This concerns the sources of energy used. Coal is the energy source for more than half of the nation's electricity; hydroelectric production accounts for about one-fifth of the total, and gas and oil for about one quarter. In the Mountain States region, about half of the regional output. In this state, hydroelectric facilities provide only a small proportion. Also, coal and oil are of very minor importance. Gas is by far the most important energy source in this state.

--R. B. Goode, Former BBR Statistician

Monthly Summary

(Continued from Page 1)

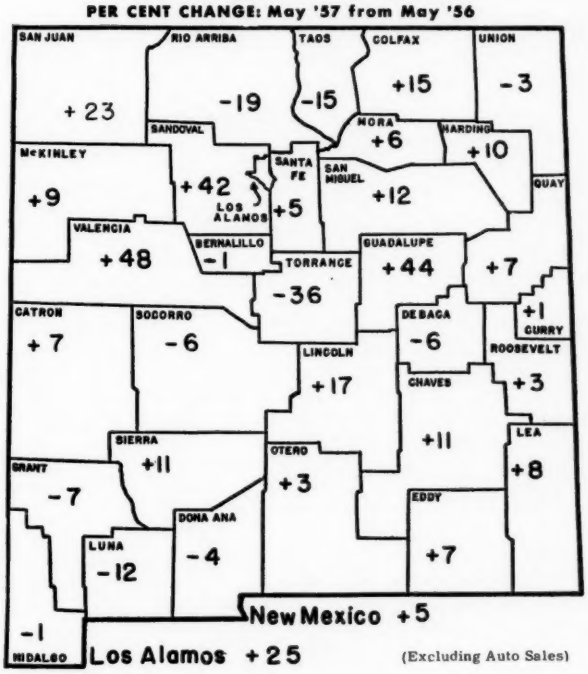
Business-failure liabilities decreased by a tremendous 87.8 per cent from April and an impressive 74.5 per cent from May 1956. Non-residential building permits, though slightly under the previous May, were 41.3 per cent higher in value than in this April. Other planned building indicated even greater expansion, outdistancing April by 56.8 per cent and year-ago planning by 27.6 per cent. Total permits showed a month's hike of 19.5 per cent.

Sales of livestock and livestock products were a shade larger than during the previous May but were 12.2 per cent under those for April. Crop receipts comprised the one really weak spot in the state's general economic well-being by dropping 44.7 per cent below month-before sales and 45.8 per cent below year-ago receipts.

Almost the entire nonfarm employment picture was cheerful. Nearly 203,000 persons were at work compared with 191,600 the May before. Contract construction alone reduced its labor force--but only by 100 persons. Largest growth occurred in the services-and-miscellaneous category which added almost 3,000 workers to show a 12.9 gain within 12 months.

RETAIL SALES: A Comparison

PER CENT CHANGE: May '57 from May '56



(Excluding Auto Sales)

Sales Activity in New Mexico Counties

(add 1,000's) — Retail Stores — *May 1957*

County	Apparel	Automotive	Subsistence	Furniture & Appliances	Building Material	Other	Total	Amusement Places	Service Firms	Manufacturers & Processors
Bernalillo	$1,622	$ 7,119	$ 6,720	$2,007	$3,971	$10,235	$31,674	$ 386	$ 5,269	$ 4,925
Catron	0	46	55	4	(a)	39	144	3	1	71
Chaves	178	1,706	1,411	216	858	1,721	6,090	116	665	1,424
Colfax	24	430	329	22	138	484	1,427	20	107	251
Curry	99	724	715	173	176	985	2,872	62	517	1,094
De Baca	(a)	55	70	4	17	115	261	(a)	21	(a)
Dona Ana	130	1,104	988	225	380	921	3,748	60	380	263
Eddy	228	1,527	1,547	327	647	1,652	5,928	70	647	5,718
Grant	55	572	493	80	131	522	1,853	16	162	9,957
Guadalupe	8	325	211	4	31	106	685	1	8	(a)
Harding	0	80	4	0	4	41	129	2	3	30
Hidalgo	10	169	153	5	54	188	579	9	34	28
Lea	232	2,311	1,420	448	734	3,602	8,747	114	773	2,171
Lincoln	10	162	187	12	113	268	752	12	36	12
Los Alamos	18	139	227	6	9	202	601	16	112	49
Luna	51	353	221	42	62	281	1,010	11	76	409
McKinley	46	838	599	71	157	818	2,529	45	182	610
Mora	2	35	16	0	9	49	111	(a)	4	22
Otero	82	791	831	131	141	516	2,492	29	342	278
Quay	37	563	403	28	91	299	1,421	21	84	11
Rio Arriba	14	350	187	18	81	292	942	2	48	76
Roosevelt	67	337	312	104	105	348	1,273	18	136	150
Sandoval	(a)	91	229	0	3	155	478	0	24	4
San Juan	100	2,074	1,029	136	765	2,161	6,265	98	352	536
San Miguel	33	303	325	57	45	474	1,237	45	87	61
Santa Fe	270	1,321	1,152	187	412	1,155	4,497	32	656	294
Sierra	2	120	204	2	29	152	509	11	54	41
Socorro	10	248	217	21	33	136	665	(a)	32	29
Taos	17	209	222	45	16	181	690	9	65	32
Torrance	9	207	132	14	17	100	479	1	30	(a)
Union	10	135	129	13	31	183	501	7	51	5
Valencia	45	691	561	57	151	651	2,156	20	116	86
Unallocated	73	638	1,691	158	314	2,783	5,657	79	592	2,409
Total	$3,482	$25,773	$22,990	$4,617	$9,725	$31,815	$98,402	$1,313	$11,866	$31,046

(a) Less than $1,000
Source: School Tax Division, N.M. Bureau of Revenue

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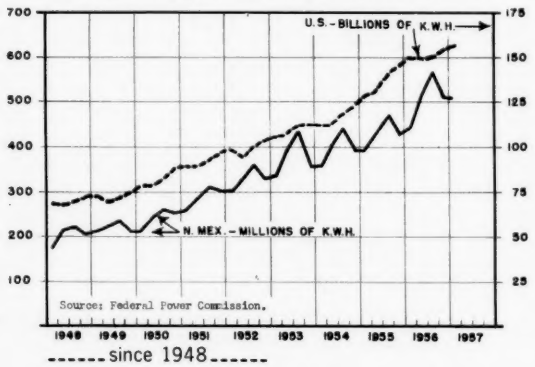
Chart-of-the-Month

Electric-energy production ---- has expanded
more than 250 per cent --- in New Mexico ------



------since 1948------
but only about 225 per cent------
---------- in the Nation generally.

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